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LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. OUTLAW, OF BERTIE,
On the Resolutions instructing Senator Mangum.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am fully sensible of the disadvantages under which I rise to address this House. Its attention has already been wearied by the length of this discussion, and many are anxious to bring it to a close. I am also aware that many of those whom I am addressing have so far prejudged the subject, that there is little hope that any thing which can be said, will produce any change in their opinions. Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, so important do I regard the principles involved, that I shall proceed freely to express my sentiments; and whilst I shall be restrained, both by a proper self-respect and respect for the body of which I am a member, from violating either the rules of propriety or decorum, I shall yet speak with becoming freedom the words of soberness and truth.

We were told, at an early period of the session, by the gentleman from Warren, (Mr. Bragg,) when the proposition was made by him to go immediately into an election of Senator, that it was necessary to dispose of that distracting question, in order that our minds might be properly qualified for a discharge of our legislative duties. Scarcely, however, is that triumph achieved, scarcely are the hearts of the democracy gladdened, before the battle shout is again heard, the banner of party unfurled, and all faithful lieges called upon to rally under its standard. The hearts of the democracy are again to be gladdened; our idol is not satisfied with the re-election of Mr. Brown; the most distinguished of our public men must be sacrificed; and we are called upon to officiate at the alter.—Yes, that miserable policy of dragging down our eminent citizens as soon as they attain any distinction, that policy which has peopled the South, the South-west, and the West, with your most able and enterprising young men, is still to be continued.—I took occasion, Mr. Speaker, upon a former occasion, when we were told that the Hon. Mr. Brown was the Administration candidate, to inquire whether orders to that effect had been received from the upper or nether Cabinet. Were it not perfectly unnecessary, I would again repeat the inquiry.—We can, however, be at no fault upon this occasion. The official paper of the Administration has called upon us, in terms very much like a command, to pass these resolutions; and why? Because Mr. Benton desires it, and Gen. Jackson has an almost filial regard for North Carolina! Yes, the foul and filthy orgies of the Kitchen Cabinet has dared to fasten us upon our duty. We are to degrade and disgrace, in public estimation, one of the distinguished sons of this State, to minister to the gratification of Mr. Benton and General Jackson. Are we prepared to register this edict at which the most degraded of the Roman provinces would have felt itself dishonored? Sir, have we so far forgotten the dignity of our stations, the honor of our constituents, as to submit to this dictation? Have the people of North Carolina commissioned us to do this deed? Have we any, the slightest authority to sacrifice our citizens for the gratification of any man, in or out of office?

Mr. Speaker, these resolutions have in view three objects. One is the expulsion of Judge Mangum from the Senate, because he neither is, nor will he become, the instrument to aid the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, or the introduction of his abominable and detestable system of party tactics and proscription. They have another object. I am aware that I may appear to speak harshly, and if so, I regret it, but I am in the discharge of a high public duty, and I cannot mince my words. I say they have another object, which does not meet the eye. Some ambitious aspirant of the party, some friend of the democracy, their friend, because he wishes to use them, wishes Judge Mangum's place. Yes, sir, and so keen are his desires, so eager are his palpitations, that he cannot wait until Mr. Mangum's term expires. Shall we minister to this unchastened ambition? But, Mr. Speaker, these resolutions have another object, vastly more important than either of these to which I have adverted, and which, I confess, fills my mind with profound alarm. They aim a blow, through the Senator from this State, at the Senate of the United States. They are designed to prostrate that body, the principal barrier against arbitrary power, at the footstool of the Executive of the United States. It has dared to say to the President, thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and it is either to be made to bend, or to be rendered odious and contemptible in public estimation. This is one of a series of measures having in view the same object, that is, the subserviency of the Senate, or important changes in its very constitution. This is a grave charge, and ought not to be lightly made. Does any man doubt the fact? If he does, I direct him to the President's Protest. Are not the aristocratic features of the Senate held up in bold relief in that document to the public gaze, either to excite popular prejudice or to produce popular distrust? Does not that paper speak of its irresponsibility, its long term of service, its not being the immediate representative of the people? Is this all? Has not the party press waged against it a constant war? Has it not been called the "fractious Senate," the irresponsible Senate? Have not some of them boldly advocated the most important changes in its organization? Have not resolutions, of which these are a mere copy, been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, and passed? Sir, all these are significant indications, pointing to the same object, which it becomes this House solemnly to consider. I ask the members of this body, if their constituents have sent them here to participate in this nefarious and wicked conspiracy against one of the departments of the Federal Government? I ask them, as they shall answer it to their consciences and their country, to withhold their sanction from a measure having in view the destruction of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and which deserves public and unqualified reprobation. How is it derived? "The Executive power," we are told, is vested in the President. True, but what Executive power? The terms which I have quoted are a mere designation of that functionary's title of office. For immediately after, the instrument goes on to point out the manner in which he shall be elected. Then, sir, it defines and limits the powers which are intrusted to him. He has the powers and no more than are there specifically enumerated. He does not even possess power by implication to carry into execution those expressly granted. For "all power necessary to carry into execution" any given power in, in express terms confided to Congress. Now, sir, I challenge any man to show me where, in express terms, or by any the remotest implication, this monstrous assumption is supported. Let us examine it still further; for it deserves to be stripped naked and exposed in all its hideousness. Suppose a judgment is obtained in the District Court of North Carolina. A writ of execution is placed in the hands of the marshal; but the President believes the Court has erred—that the decision is unconstitutional. Has the President a right to command the marshal to suspend his proceedings? To control and direct him in the manner of its execution? Is he not the officer of the law, responsible to the law for the discharge of his duties? Sir, the President has the right to appoint, because the power must reside somewhere; but when the appointment is made, the officer is not *his* officer, nor responsible to *him*, but to the laws of the country. Sir, this power claimed for the President is repudiated by the plain meaning, if not by the very terms, of the Constitution. All civil officers are liable to impeachment; and can it be pretended that, upon being arraigned, it would be sufficient defence that the President commanded the deed to be done?—Would not such an excuse be laughed to scorn?—In my opinion, though I express it with great diffidence, the Constitution does not clothe the President with the power of removal even. He has power to fill all vacancies which shall happen in the recess of the Senate, and to nominate when that body is in session. Can it be said that a vacancy has happened, when that vacancy is created by the act of the President himself?

The expression used, plainly indicates that the vacancy is to be the result of circumstances foreign. I know that the Congress of '89 decided differently, and that decision is entitled to great respect; but it is by no means conclusive. A mere act done at the head of the Government, who had given the

I had originally intended, Mr. Speaker, to say nothing on the first resolution of the gentleman from Edgecomb, (Dr. Pettis.) Upon further reflection, however, I will express briefly my views upon the proposition therein affirmed, lest it should be supposed I shrink from an avowal of my opinions. The subject is one to which my attention has not been directed until recently, and I had taken it for granted the Legislature had the right to instruct, simply because such had been the practice. But, sir, I deny that there is any thing in the Constitution which, either directly or by implication, clothes the General Assembly with this high power claimed for it.

The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Daniel,) if I understood him, claimed this as resulting from our legislative powers. Sir, this will not stand the slightest examination. The right of instruction is not a legislative power in any sense of that word. If the Legislature have a right, by reason of their legislative powers, to instruct in matters of legislation, by parity of reasoning, the State Judiciary have a right to instruct the Senators in regard to their judicial duties, and the State Executive as to their executive duty. So far as our Constitution speaks of instructions at all, it is in the Bill of Rights. What is there said? Is not the power in question in express terms reserved to the people themselves? Under what pretence, then, do this body arrogate this power to themselves? Sir, the power of electing a Senator was conferred after the adoption of our State Constitution, by the Constitution of the United States, upon this Assembly. But I am to be told that we elect, that we are the constituents of the Senator, and, therefore, have this right. True, sir, we do elect, so do the electors chosen for that purpose elect a President. We are an electoral college for one purpose, as they are for another. Yet who ever heard, what political madman ever dreamed, that those electors had any right either to instruct or censure the President? But are we the constituents of the Senator? No. I deny the proposition in the most unqualified terms. What says the Federal Constitution?—That each State shall be entitled to two Senators, to be elected by the Legislatures thereof. Sir, the Senators represent the State, the Sovereign People of North Carolina, and when I speak thus, I speak in the words of the Constitution. They are, when chosen, the agents of the people, to effect certain specific purposes, as we are their agents to effect certain other purposes. We the constituents of the Senators! We the Sovereign State of North Carolina! The proposition need only to be stated, to be laughed to scorn.

Sir, I put this case to those who support the first resolution, which asserts, in broad terms, this right, and I call upon them to answer it: Suppose the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, under the solemn obligations required by the Constitution, and our Senators express an opinion or give a vote, in the propriety and correctness of which the wise men of this body do not concur. I ask, can it be pretended that this Legislature has a right to interfere in the slightest degree with the high judicial duties of their station? Again: Suppose the Senate is in the discharge of its executive duties.—Can it be supposed that the framers of the Constitution ever intended that the manner in which those duties were to be performed was subject to our revision and control, when that instrument has placed it completely within the power of the Senate to place the seal of secrecy on its proceedings, and forever veil them from the public view? Can we, when the President and Senate have formed a treaty, within the scope of their constitutional powers, with a foreign nation, whereby the public faith is pledged, bid them rescind it, and violate the faith of the nation? The most bigoted, blind, and furious partizan will scarcely contend for such monstrous propositions; and yet we are called upon to vote for a resolution which claims for this body this high prerogative—one which would introduce infinite confusion and mischief.

Sir, we have no authority whatever to instruct Mr. Mangum, unless the people have sent us here for that purpose. If we undertake to do so, we shall be guilty of that usurpation which some gentlemen allege against the Senate. Sir, I appeal to the candor of the members here, and confidently ask them, have you been delegated for any such purpose? Did you—of course I address the great mass of the party, not their leaders—did you ever hear of this movement until you reached this city, and until Mr. Brown was re-elected? Was the proposition to expunge this resolution of the Senate discussed in five counties in North Carolina? No man can have the hardihood to make such an assertion. Sir, I put it to the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Daniel,) to answer me, which represents that county correctly, him or his colleagues? It is my misfortune to be in the same predicament as that gentleman. My colleagues differ with me in politics. There is the same diversity of sentiment in Northampton, Hertford, and many other counties. I mention these facts to prove, as they do most conclusively prove, that these resolutions have not originated with the people; that the elections were not made with a view to this matter; and that, therefore, we are assuming unauthorized power.

Sir, my ideas upon this subject are simply these: This Legislature has an undoubted right to express its opinions upon any subject. It not only has the right, but it is its solemn duty to do so, when the public liberty is endangered, when the rights of its constituents are invaded, or when any "great public emergency" demands it. This opinion, expressed by the immediate representatives of the people, so far as it may be supposed to express their sentiments, should be listened to by our Senators with the most respectful attention, and, when it relates to a matter of expediency, ought to be generally obeyed.

But, sir, whilst I go thus far, I am further bound to say, that, upon constitutional questions, neither the people nor the Legislature have any right whatever to instruct. They have imposed restrictions upon themselves and upon the Senator, which he nor they can throw off.

These resolutions, even if we have a right to instruct, are not such as I could vote for. What is the only legitimate object of instruction? I have always understood that it was to enlighten the mind of the representative, in regard to some great question of public policy then actually pending, or upon which it was expected he would be called to act. If this be not, then I confess I have always been laboring under a delusion upon this subject, and I am utterly unable to appreciate its value. Is that the object of these resolutions? Will any man say it is? Is not the object an entirely different one—one which the friends of this measure are ashamed to avow in plain terms, and which they have not the slightest right to effect, viz: Judge Mangum's expulsion from the station which he now fills with so much honor to himself and credit to North Carolina?

Another question involved in these resolutions is, had the Senate a right to pass the resolution which has given so much offence? I confess, sir, that it is with some degree of astonishment that I have heard the negative of this proposition affirmed.—The facility with which politicians and public men change their principles, is even now the theme of scorn and ridicule. And, sir, it is one of the most ominous and fearful signs of the times, that whole communities of men, without any conceivable reason, should suddenly change their most cherished and deep-rooted opinions at the bidding of one man. It argues either such deep corruption in the people, or such a spirit of idolatry, as seriously to threaten our institutions. Have we not seen the great State of Pennsylvania, as if by magic, entirely changing her political principles at the command of a President? It is really astonishing how forgetful we are when in the pursuit of a favorite object; for I cannot suppose that the well informed members of the Jackson party in this House, can be ignorant of the precedents on this subject, or that they would wilfully mislead those who are Charity, sir—that charity which, from the infirmity of my nature, I so frequently need, and am, therefore, willing to extend to others—forbids me to make any such supposition.

The case of the Postmaster General was mentioned by my friend from Rowan, (Mr. Craige,) where, by an unanimous vote, it was declared that, in borrowing money, he had violated the Constitution. I defy any man to point out any distinction in principle in the two cases. If this resolution, which we wish expunged, was a judicial act, so was that. If the Senators had disqualified themselves to sit as judges in one case, they had in the other. But, sir, this is not the only precedent. It will be recollected, by those familiar with [illegible] administration, that, in his message [illegible] the Senate ministers to Panama, he claimed the power to have commissioned them without "the advice and consent" of that body. The honorable Senator from Halifax, at that time a Senator in Congress, then, as now, opposed to usurpation, then, as now, on the side of liberty, the law, and the Constitution, introduced a resolution solemnly denying the doctrine asserted by Mr. Adams, and protesting, in the name of the Senate and of the States, against this unconstitutional assumption. The subject was debated, and so far as I know, and I have examined the debates upon that subject with some attention, *not one individual* pretended to question the right of the Senate to pass such a resolution. No, sir, that profound discovery in political science and constitutional law was left for the Solomons of the present day. It was left to that foul cabal who, unfortunately for Gen. Jackson, and for the prosperity of this nation, practically control its destinies.

Sir, am I to be told that, as this was a defence of the Executive powers of the Senate, it is not analagous to this case? Sir, are we children? Do we view this matter with the enlarged views of statesmen, or the narrow spirit of special pleaders? Have not the Senate as much right to defend their judicial or legislative powers as their executive? It is an insult to the understanding of this body to argue such a question.

But I will not stop here. I know the force of names, and I invoke to my aid "clarum et venerabile nomen," a name which makes this State respected in every other in this Union—the name of Nathaniel Macon—a man, sir, not just washed white from his sins of Federalism by Jacksonism, but one of the fathers of the Republican church. In the debate on the resolution to which I have referred, he thus expresses himself:

"If every department of this Government, the Senate, the House of Representives, and the President, did not watch the power which the Constitution has given them, but let it be taken from them by piece-meal, who could tell where it would end?"

"It had often been said that, in this Government, the Departments were to balance each other. How was this balance to be kept up? Not by constantly increasing the power of one Department of this Government; but the House of Representatives should take care of the portion committed to them, the Senate theirs, and the President his. Was this House, when their rights were, as they supposed, infringed, to wait for the interference of the House of Representatives? There was, Mr. M. said, a tendency in every Government to create power.

"Governments were made on the supposition that all those who had power would go wrong. He would go further, and suppose it a doubtful question, whether the Executive, in his message, had claimed this power or not. Most of the gentlemen who had contended he did not, had contended he had a right to do so. If the majority of the Senate thought differently, was it not prudent in them to express their opinion? Had they not the same right to express their opinion on their powers? And was it not as much their duty to do so as for the President to declare his?"—Mr. Macon's Speech, *Register of Debates*, 1833 and '34, pages 624 and '25.

It is impossible for him to have been more explicit. Among those who acted with the Senators from North Carolina on that occasion, were the Senators from Tennessee, the known and confidential friends of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, the present Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Benton, whose laudatory notes on the cruel impeachment of the President, we have heard so much, and to gratify whom we are to degrade one of our distinguished citizens.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, that very party who are so shocked at this judicial resolution, have themselves furnished a precedent precisely in point. In the absence of all precedents, however, I hold that it is not only the right, but the duty of each department of the Government to defend its own peculiar rights and privileges, against either or all the others.—They were designed as checks upon each other.—That was the very object sought to be accomplished by the division of power among them; yet if this new fangled doctrine is to prevail, this object will be wholly defeated. If the Senate had no right to pass this resolution, where did the President obtain the right to make a Protest? Do the special guardians of the Constitution require that paper to be expunged? Yet, sir, the right to send it might, with infinitely more reason, be questioned. Why, sir, let us see to what consequences this doctrine will lead. The President takes it upon himself to commission a public minister in the session of Congress without the advice of the Senate. Sir, is that body bound to acquiesce, but, by possibility, the President may be impeached, and they become his judges? Am I supposing an improbable case? It is what has actually occurred during this Administration in more instances than one. The case of commissioners to the Ottoman Porte is familiar to us all. Again: suppose, by some means or other, the House of Representatives has become subservient to the Executive, and that functionary, having seized the public money, in surrounding himself with a band of hired mercenaries to overthrow the Constitution, and liberties of the country. Are the Senators to sit like the Romans, when Brennus and his Gauls invaded and entered Rome, and see the barriers of the Constitution cloven down without offering any resistance? Sir, this very right, which is denied the American Senate in this free, representative, constitutional Government, has been exercised by the English House of Commons in the most arbitrary reigns of the most arbitrary princes of the House of Stuart. And, sir, have we made so little progress in the principles of free Government, that what was done in the reign of the first Charles again and again, is little short of high treason under the administration of Gen. Jackson?

"In the name of all the Gods at once
Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed:
That he is grown so great."

Why, sir, "he bestrides this great republic like a mighty Colossus, and we small men must peep through his huge legs to look for ourselves dishonorable graves." How far in this devotion to an [illegible] we [illegible] I do not [illegible] all the [illegible] Houses cannot assert its rights, because it is the province to prefer articles of impeachment; nor the Senate its rights, because the impeachment is to be tried by that body. Sir, they derive this power from the great principles of self-defence and self-preservation, and should they cowardly shrink from its exercise when they deem it necessary, they would basely betray the high trusts confided to them, and justly incur the abhorrence and scorn of the people. I maintain that, inasmuch as the Senate possesses this right, they must judge what act does constitute a violation of the powers granted to them; and that, to deny this, would render the right itself perfectly idle and nugatory; and that we have no authority to revise their decision, or sit in judgement upon it in our official character.—But I affirm that the propositions contained in the resolution are true; that it was an unauthorized assumption of power on the part of the Executive, to remove the deposits himself, or to interfere with the discretion reposed in the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress. Who, in fact, removed the public money? Who took the responsibility? Sir, we are at no fault on this subject. It is most distinctly stated by the Executive that the act was his—that he assumed the responsibility—he arranged the details, and, whilst Duane was yet in office, he announced, in the public papers, that they would be removed at a particular time. Sir, did the Constitution clothe him with any such power?—Did the laws of the land? No, the deposites were to be made in the United States Bank and its branches, unless "the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise order and direct." The gentleman from Halifax tells us this is a reservation—not a grant of power. Admit it. It is a reservation, by whom, to whom, and for what purpose?—Why, sir, by Congress to the Secretary. In the removal, the Secretary acts as the agent of the law-making power. The discretion is his discretion—not the President's discretion. His acts are to be the result of his judgement. His reasons for the act are to be rendered, not to the President, but to the representatives of the people, to whom, by the Constitution, the management of the public revenue is entrusted. It is admitted the money was safe—the Bank had complied with its engagements. But it is contended that, inasmuch as the President possesses the power of appointment and removal, he has a right to supervise and control all the subordinate officers of the government. Admit that he has the right to remove, still it will not sustain the position. For I hold that if this power, is exercised to effect an illegal and unconstitutional purpose, it as much violates the Constitution as though he did not possess it at all.

The Congress of the United States have the power without limitation to borrow money; yet, if they exercise that power to accomplish an object not warranted by the warrant of attorney under which they act, they as much violate the charter of our liberties as if they did not possess it at all. The President has, by law, the power of removal, to be exercised for good cause, for the benefit of the country, and not an arbitrary discretion—a despot in power, to be wielded to gratify his passions. I repudiate, altogether, the monstrous pretension claimed by himself and his minions, to supervise and control the officers of the Government in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them by the laws of the land. Sir, it is a power which is dangerous to our liberties, repugnant to our institutions,

and which deserves public and unqualified reprobation. How is it derived? "The Executive power," we are told, is vested in the President. True, but what Executive power? The terms which I have quoted are a mere designation of that functionary's title of office. For immediately after, the instrument goes on to point out the manner in which he shall be elected. Then, sir, it defines and limits the powers which are intrusted to him. He has the powers and no more than are there specifically enumerated. He does not even possess power by implication to carry into execution those expressly granted. For "all power necessary to carry into execution" any given power in, in express terms confided to Congress. Now, sir, I challenge any man to show me where, in express terms, or by any the remotest implication, this monstrous assumption is supported. Let us examine it still further; for it deserves to be stripped naked and exposed in all its hideousness. Suppose a judgment is obtained in the District Court of North Carolina. A writ of execution is placed in the hands of the marshal; but the President believes the Court has erred—that the decision is unconstitutional. Has the President a right to command the marshal to suspend his proceedings? To control and direct him in the manner of its execution? Is he not the officer of the law, responsible to the law for the discharge of his duties? Sir, the President has the right to appoint, because the power must reside somewhere; but when the appointment is made, the officer is not *his* officer, nor responsible to *him*, but to the laws of the country. Sir, this power claimed for the President is repudiated by the plain meaning, if not by the very terms, of the Constitution. All civil officers are liable to impeachment; and can it be pretended that, upon being arraigned, it would be sufficient defence that the President commanded the deed to be done?—Would not such an excuse be laughed to scorn?—In my opinion, though I express it with great diffidence, the Constitution does not clothe the President with the power of removal even. He has power to fill all vacancies which shall happen in the recess of the Senate, and to nominate when that body is in session. Can it be said that a vacancy has happened, when that vacancy is created by the act of the President himself?

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power by the [illegible] experienced. The [illegible] written by Madison, Hamilton and Jay, [illegible] first doctrine. Sir, I deny the binding authority of precedents upon great questions of constitutional law. Are the members of this House not aware that we have equal authority for the sedition law, and still higher authority for the constitutionality of the United States Bank?

Clothe the President with this power of controlling all the subordinate agents of the Government; go with him one step further, and say that he is to execute the laws as he understands them, and you convert this republican, representative Government into the simplest of all tyrannies. You remove all the checks and barriers with which our ancestors fenced in the public liberties, and substitute the arbitrary will of one man in the place of the law and the constitution.

A great deal has been said, in this debate, of the enormities of the Bank—its interference in elections—its corruption of the press and the public morals. I wish it distinctly understood, I am not the advocate or defender of that institution. I am now, and always have been, opposed to the present Bank, or any other Bank of the United States, unless the Constitution shall be amended. But who has made the President of the United States the guardian of the public morals, or of the public press? Who has made him the special guardian of the freedom of elections? Or whence does he derive the power to control the management of the Bank, or interfere with it in any way? Does not the charter, in express terms, prescribe the degree of influence which the United States are to have on that institution? Does it not likewise, with equal precision, point out the powers of the President? And, according to all rules of construction, is not the naming of one thing the exclusion of every other? Grant that the Bank was guilty. Was it not the right, sir—was it not the duty of the President to issue a *Sci. Fa.* and bring it to punishment? Had he a right to proceed in any other way? Was he afraid to trust the judges and juries of the country? I may owe a man a bill another. Have I any right, though his life is forfeited to the laws, because I deem the process of justice too slow or uncertain, to step in as an arbiter, and become the judge, witness, and executioner? But, sir, there is another view of this subject which deserves consideration. It is the open contempt manifested by the Executive for the people's representatives. They, to whom the spirit of our institutions, no less than the express words of the Constitution, confides the control and management of the public money, had declared it was safe. Yet the Executive, ninety days before the meeting of Congress, thrusts himself between the constituted guardians of the public treasury, seizes it, and sets up a claim on documents that I can scarcely speak of it with moderation. What can his motive be? They are substantially that the custody of the public money belongs to the Executive Department; and that Congress—aye, sir, Congress—has no right to deprive him of it, unless a violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution. Sir, it may be said this position has been abandoned. Yet, the fact that any President ever took it, shows how far the [illegible] have extended, and is well calculated to [illegible]

the vigilent apprehensions of all who are not believers in Presidential infallibility. It was a feeler, to see how far the gratitude of the nation would carry them. Why did not the President await the assemblage of Congress? Why did he not consult the Rrepresentatives of the people? Sir, the answer has been furnished. He dared not trust them. He was afraid the Bank would corrupt the members; and, having lately assumed to himself the guardianship of the public morals, he wished to remove all temptations to do wrong.

Yes, he removed the money of the county from the place where the law had placed it, where it was confessedly and notoriously safe, and placed it—where? Who knows where the public treasure is? Is it in any Bank over which Congress have any control? No one can tell whether or not it be safe. Sir, in all free Governments, the right over the public money has been retained with jealous care to the immediate representatives of the people.—In the country from whence we sprung, it has been retained with the grasp of death, and has been the instrument by which the Commons of Great Britian have from time to time wrung from the necessities of the throne the great principles of English freedom. Our own Constitution, equally jealous of Executive power, has reposed it in the only hands where experience has shown it to be safe.—The President has lately seized upon it, and it was to protect this constitutional power, reposed in them, that the resolution of the Senate was passed. I am admonished, Mr. Speaker, by the indisposition under which I labor, and by the time I have occupied, to condense as much as possible what I have to say, and to leave unsaid much that I intended to say. I therefore dismiss this branch of the subject, and leave it to those who are to follow me.

The gentleman from Halifax has amazed, perhaps instructed the House, by furnishing tests by which the Federalism of certain men is to be tested. Sir, those tests are, voting for the Tariff, for Internal Improvements, and the United States Bank. All these are grievous sins, I admit—sins which I condemn in as unqualified terms as the honorable gentleman himself. But it is strange that, whilst he was applying these touchstones, it never occurred to him to extend his ordeal a little further, and give us the result. Had he done so, he would have discovered that Andrew Jackson, yes, "the fac simile of the Rock of Ages," "the almost sainted Jackson," voted, whilst in the Senate, for Internal Improvements and a Tariff of protection; and, in one of his messages, most unequivocally recommended a National Bank; and that even as late as the celebrated Veto Message, stated that, if Congress had applied to him, he could have framed a bill free from all Constitutional objections. Sir, he would have further found that Mr. Van Buren voted for the Tariff of '28, the bill of abominations, and for the erection of toll gates in one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy. He would have found that Mr. Crawford not only voted for the present Bank of United States, but was its ablest and most eloquent defender in the United States Senate. "Nought extenuate and set down aught in malice." If Mr. Calhoun is a Federalist for voting for the Tariff bill of '16, and for the Bank, and for Internal Improvements, in what respect is he worse off than the distinguished individuals whom I have mentioned? But I forbear [illegible] I retain no unkind feelings for Gen. Jackson; I respect his character, and feel grateful for his public services. And, sir, should any man have told me—aye, should one have arisen from the dead, and foretold that he who had warned the people of the danger of appointing members of Congress to office, would yet appoint more than all preceding Presidents; that he who came into office the advocate of a cheap and economical Government, would yet swell the expenditures from 12 to 22 millions per annum; that he who had declared that the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, would yet wield that patronage, not only to influence elections, but to control the Legislatures of the States; that he who professed to be a friend to the Rights of the States, would yet have promulgated doctrines at which the most high-toned Federalist hangs his head for very shame, I could not, I would not, have believed him. Sir, I say it with pain and with deep humiliation, for I was one of the most ardent of the supporters of the President, no man ever so betrayed his principles, falsified his pledges, and trampled on his friends. But I forbear on this point. It has no necessary connexion with the subject, and the example of others must be my apology.

Some gentlemen, in this debate, have expressed an utter dispair of being able to change the settled determination of the majority. I am not of that opinion. True, sir, the signs are inauspicious; true, clouds and darkness lie in the perspective.—Still I will not despair. And why? Because I address Southern freemen; because I address the representatives of Southern freemen—a people high-spirited, and magnanimous even to the errors of public men. I will not believe that such men have surrendered their reason, their consciences, and their judgments, either to the dictation of the Washington Globe, or that of a few arrogant pretenders here, or that they will lend their aid to degrade and disgrace a distinguished public servant, until I have conclusive evidence of the fact. And who, permit me to ask, are these individuals at whose beck you are to come, and whose bidding you are to do? Where are the evidences of their genius? Where are the monuments of their patriotism, wisdom or public service? Have they given you any assurance that they are, or will be safe counsellors and guides? For, sir, it is my solemn conviction that this thing had its origin, not with the people, not with the great body of the Jackson party in this Assembly, but with a few ambitious aspirants; and I appeal to the members of the party themselves if I am not correct.

I call upon this House to pause in their career. I warn them that, whilst they are about to denounce the supposed usurpations of others, they themselves are guilty of flagrant usurpation of the rights of their constituents. What good is to result from these resolutions? What principle is to be advanced? None, Sir; none. True, we may gratify the vanity of the Executive—true, we may minister to his vindictive passions; and, by our adulation, intoxicate still more a brain already well nigh turned by clouds of incense. But what then? We do so at the expense of another department of the Government, the one which, in many particulars, is the principal, if not the only check to Executive supremacy. We convert our Senators from being manly and independent guardians of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, into the mere supple instruments of power.

Sir, I will not longer detain the House. I have discharged, with whatever ability I possessed, the duty I owed my country. As I seek none of the laurels or honors of this measure, so neither shall I be responsible for its consequences.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

EXTRACT

From the Speech of Mr. Brown, in the Virginia Legislature, on the election of a U. States Senator.

The signs of the times seemed to have marked Mr. Van Buren as the successor to Gen. Jackson, and the practical question now pending was, whether he should have the support of Virginia.

He said he knew nothing of Mr. Van Buren, personally, and should therefore say nothing. He had supported him for the Vice Presidency at a time when he thought him injured, and when he was almost identified with the Administration of General Jackson, whose measures, up to that period, Mr. B. had approved. Was he bound, in consistency, to support him also for the Presidency? In the logic of party, such might be the conclusion, but he had arrived at a different one, and should always stop, in any cause, precisely at the point where he found himself wrong. There were public considerations of policy and principle, which called imperatively on Virginia to oppose the election of Mr. Van Buren. The first, and not the least, of the evils to be anticipated from his success, would be the introduction into the State of that terrible system of party tactics, known to be in full operation in New York, and already advancing, under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren, into the wide field of the Union. It was that system which disturbed society by the perpetual and deadly conflicts of rival aspirants, who, to effect their ambitious purposes, combined the people into opposing factions, and kept them in subordination by a complex series of agencies and influences, which, from the certainty and force of their operations, well deserved to be styled machinery. The result was, that the victor party being installed in the possession of their honors, dismissed their opponents from every office, and assumed the entire control of the government into their own hands. The spheres of influence, in the structure of the party, gradually lessening from the most numerous class, on which the whole rested, terminated in a single head, or in a small cabal, which exercised the supreme control. The spirit of party being the ruling passion of the human bosom, created an invisible sympathy throughout the whole system, which rendered it obedient and true to the master impulse. There were ostensible checks in the divisions of authority among legislative, executive, and judicial departments, but the party influence, radiating from the summit, shot down through the whole, with as little obstruction as a ray of light through a dense, but transparent medium. It was, in short, the assemblage of all the powers of government in a party, and then the further concentration of it in its leader.

The application of this system to the General Government would vest all power in a national party, of which the President would be the chief. It would be, in practice, as complete a consolidation of the powers of the States as if the Constitution were amended, and their boundary lines obliterated. The immense resources of any party, wielding the patronage of the General Government, could scarcely fail to secure its dominion; but a party, upheld by the additional power of the great State of New York, must constitute a perpetual dynasty. Let the reins of power be delivered over to that State, to be managed according to her well known system, and her great electoral strength, already equal to forty two votes, and rapidly increasing, would enable her forever, to retain the Presidency, and, through the President, who would be but her representative, to give law to the Union. What, then, it would be asked, was N. York to be disfranchised, and never allowed to furnish a President? Not so—he would respond. With reasonable assurances that a New York President would administer the Government in the spirit of the Constitution, according to the true theory of our federative system, he should no more object to him than to one that came from Delaware, But whilst there was cause to believe, what could scarcely be doubted, that her President would be the President of a party, and not of the nation, she could not but expect opposition. Virginia had furnished many Presidents, but did they not, by the amalgamation of parties, become the Presidents of the nation? Had they any party but their country? Did they seek the aggrandizement of any State; but the Union? When a New York President promised as much, he would cheerfully accept him.

He said there was but little consolation in the fact that the national party which Mr. Van Buren was expected to wield, was claimed as a democratic party. It was more than a set off—for that merit that it was also to be a consolidated party. The Virginia portion of it could exert no effective influence over it, or offer any check for the protection of sectional interests. He hoped the principles of democracy might ever maintain their ascendency, but he wished to see a confederated democratic party, not a consolidated national one.—He wished to see democratic parties in every State, revolving each around its own orbit, co-operating upon general principles, and held together by the same ties with which the States were confederated—but he wished not to see them amalgamated with none but a common centre of attraction in the Presidency of the United States; for, in addition to numberless other evils, it would put at hazard the local and peculiar interests of the States.

What reason was there, he asked, for the belief that Mr. Van Buren's administration would even be a democratic one. It was of little consequence what opinions he had expressed himself, for his administration would, for reasons easily conceived, take its complexion from the powerful State on which he relied for support. Of the democracy of N. York he was wholly ignorant, for he had never been able to comprehend the principles involved in their combinations. But in national elections, when the republican party was in danger, they had seldom come to the rescue. There were but three contests of any magnitude, prior to the close of Mr. Monroe's administration. In that of 1797, N. York voted for Adams and Pinckney, in opposition to Mr. Jefferson. In 1800, with her citizen Burr on the ticket, she voted for it, he supposed, for the purpose in good faith, though a contrary design was entertained by others, of making Mr. Jefferson President. In 1812, she brought forward and supported De Witt Clinton, against the republican candidate, James Madison. These references, he said, might not prove her inimical to republicanism—but they left her but little reason to boast of what she had done for the cause.

Mr. B. said the circumstance, that New York was a powerful State, by no means amounted to an assurance, as he had heard suggested, that she would therefore be interested, if the administration were placed in her hands, in guarding the rights of the States. She might be pleased at governing herself, but she would be still more pleased at governing the rest of the States, through the medium of the Presidency. Having the engine in her own hands, the more power she could impart to it, the more effectually could she subject the rights and interests of the States to her own aggrandizement. He feared, indeed, she would make that engine the wheel of Ixion to the Southern States. Her position in the Union would make it her interest to extend her connexions in a different direction. She was opening her communications with the "far West," and would shortly establish the closest relations with that extensive and fertile region, to which she had access through the lakes. New England would soon be brought under her influence, through the medium of her commerce, which had already made Boston tributary to her. Here, then, he said, was the seat of her future empire, stretching from the ocean to the distant lakes, and combining strength enough to secure to her forever, the power of the central government. Would she not, in the prosecution of her interests, make that power press with a colossal weight upon the Southern States, robbing them of the fruits of their industry and drying up the sources of their prosperity? All commercial regulations would be made to confirm her in the exclusive possession of the import trade, and virtually to close the ports of the South against all intercourse, except with herself. Monopolizing the whole commercial profit, and benefitted by the revenue collected in her port, she would readily impose a high Tariff, as she did in 1828, and consolidate the force of her Western allies by expending the proceeds in roads and canals, to multiply the channels of communication between them. The currency of the country would be brought under her control, and, whether with or without a Bank of the U. States having the whole Union indebted to her, and bills or notes payable at her city, bearing a premium every where, the circulating medium, with all its advantages, would centre in her Banks. The plantation States, whose true policy was a free and unrestricted trade, sacrificed to the interests of the North and West, and virtually sunk into tributary provinces, would be left in the enjoyment of the poor privileges of selling their produce and buying their goods at New York, on condition of paying for it a premium sufficient to enrich their oppressors and beggar themselves.

From the United States Telegraph.

STATE RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

Of the City of Columbus, and County of Franklin, Ohio.

We have before us a pamphlet containing the Constitution of this Association, with an act concerning aliens, commonly called the Alien Law.

The Sedition Law; The Kentucky Resolutions of '98; The Virginia Resolutions of '98; Kentucky Resolutions of '99; The Ohio Resolutions of 1820, reaffirming the Resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia of '98 and 99; The Resolution of the people of Muskingum County, passed 22d of February 1834.

And a brief history of the formation of the Federal Government in an address upon the Sovereignty of the States.

We learn that the Association have published two thousand copies of this tract, and that they purpose, from time to time, to publish such other documents as may tend to illustrate the principles of the State Rights party.

We hail the formation of this Association and the measure which they have adopted; as promising to diffuse among the intelligent citizens of the West a proper understanding of the Constitution.

From the Raleigh Star.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CONVENTION.

In various parts of the State the *Wire Workers* have commenced their performance, and the characters by whom the splendid Farce is to be sustained are in "motion." Meetings have been held in the counties of Sampson, Moore and Warren, at which steps were taken to send delegates to the *Office-holders'* Convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore to make a formal nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. These meetings are vauntingly trumpeted forth as having been "large and respectable." We have never doubted that meetings of this sort could be "*manufactured*" in *some* of the counties even in North Carolina; and the Grand Directory, the secret Van Buren managers in this case, have manifested their *tact* in the choice of Counties for the commencement of their operations. There are, probably, a few other counties, where they may be able to muster a show of strength; but their meetings, in a large majority of the counties, will be nothing more than small clubs or caucuses of street politicans, and such as are subservient to office-seekers and office-holders, who are to be found in greater or less numbers in every county. It will be impossible for the Directory, skilful and artful as they are, to bind North Carolina under a pledge to support Mr. Van Buren. Not one-tenth part of the freemen of the State will be represented in the Convention, which they are now so industriously employed in getting up for that purpose.

ABUSE OF THE POWER OF REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Some of the friends of General Jackson have asked how it happens that there has not, heretofore, been any complaints of the exercise of the power of removal by the President. A very satisfactory answer is at hand. The power had not been abused! The Government had been administered for 40 years without an abuse of the power, and the exercise of it, we all know according to the well established principles of human action, would not be complained of as long as this was the case. Look at the facts. During the 40 years of the administration of Washington, the two Adams's, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the removals amounted to 70! Not two for each year. How has it been during Jackson's administration? Taking into consideration the removals from the Post office and Custom House departments, made in obedience to orders, *express or implied*, emanating from the White House, the removals are stated not to be less than TWO THOUSAND! Some persons estimate them higher. Can we be surprised then that the people begin to look about and ask where is this to end?—*United States Telegraph.*

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

For some years past, we have attempted to draw the picture of the Albany Regency, but we wanted words to express their real character. The Evening Post, which never wants words, if it lacks judgment, paints his political friends and associates, the Regency, in the following colors:

"They are a set of creeping, designing, dissembling creatures, who have grown fat on the drippings of unclean bank legislation—a knot of cat-paced, sly-faced, cringing, artful, busy fellows, who go about the members of the legislature, smiling, and bowing, and shaking hands with all they meet, and disclosing their schemes in broken whispers, eked out with knowing shrugs and nods—they are men who strive to turn all political questions into a lever, to raise up and set in motion their own nasty selfish projects. Of this cabal we believe the state printer to be the soul and centre, and we leave to him the enviable task of naming his associates."

Will the nation now believe the truth from one of the fraternity himself? These are the very men who lead what is called the "democracy" by the nose. "When rogues fall out"—but the proverb is somewhat musty.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

A PALPABLE HIT.

Recently in the United States Senate, Mr. King, of Georgia, in opposing the Alabama two per cent. bill, very pleasantly remarked that the Western States were always begging for the proceeds of the public lands, either for the purposes of education, or some other like object; but that, if he could judge by the learning of the members of Congress from those States, they needed no such assistance. Mr. Porter of Louisian answered Mr. King: "Sir" said he, "I much admire the pleasantry, the fine run of humor with which the Honorable Senator from Georgia opposes this bill—permit me, sir, to meet him in his own way, and to answer him by saying that there are but three ways of acquiring public land, viz:—to buy it, to steal it, or to beg it. We of the West need it, but are unable to buy it, so we beg it, because having no *Cherokee lands* in the Western States, we cannot steal it."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

[*From the N. York Journal of Commerce of Feb.* 26.]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1835.

M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard, within these few days, to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generaly, that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the Government of the United States. However erronious this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained, may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature, the Opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the meantime the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in the endeavours to embroil the affair still further, by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being. Of all the Opposition journals, the Nation declares itself most strenuously against the proposed recognition, and, as usual, its arguments are conducted in such a manner as to give expression to the bitterness of its private rancor against the person of the King.

The day before yesterday it was stopped at the Post Office, and the remainder of the edition seized at the printing-office, in consequence of an article on this subject, in which it insinuated, in a manner sufficiently intelligible, that the King himself had become the perchaser to a large amount of the original claims which the 25,000,000 of francs were destined to satisfy, and in the number of this morning a threat is held out, that if the article in question should be made the subject of a prosecution, such disclosures will be made with regard to the present holders of the claims as will be anything but agreeable.

With this view it is announced that application has already been made to persons in the United States well-informed on the subject, and that the means of substantiating the defence may be expected to arrive against the day of trial. This announcement seems to prove, that there was no substantial ground, or at least nothing like evidence, for the original insinuation. It was expected to obtain credit from His Majesty's known character for prudence in the management of his pecuniary resources, but after all, it may fairly be doubted whether it is equally well to make an offence of this nature the subject of a state prosecution.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

On the policy of such an occurrence, the Journal des Debates, a ministerial paper, thus expresses itself:—"We do not hesitate to say that all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most *gauche*, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.

Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labor to recuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter, when they saw France employing forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July, in a struggle against the republic of the United States—when they saw those two people who, in the Old and New world, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home, whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad!"

From the brief and unimportant debate which followed the presentation, on Wednesday, of the papers relative to the American claim, it is evident that the French Chamber is resolved to go fully into the question, and, without taking the word of either Minister or Committee, assure itself of the justice or injustice of the demand.

This should have been done before. The question has excited great discussion, even amongst the French ministerialists. Thus the Memorial Bordelais is as indignant as President Jackson himself, at the rejection of the claim by the Chamber; whilst the *Courrier de Lyon*, also Ministerial, and representing the manufacturing interests of Lyons, upholds the necessity of refusing a demand so imperiously made. It would seem from this, that Lyons has lost considerably the supply of the American market, which it once possessed in a great measure.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, March 14, 1835.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CAUCUS.

Let the People of North Carolina observe well the manœuvres of the Van Buren office-holders and office-hunters. Never was there, in any country, a fraternity more thoroughly drilled than this Regency party, which has ramified its forces throughout every State in the Union.

Arrogantly professing to be *the Republican Party*, they are attempting to persuade the people that the existence of that party, and the welfare of the country, depend upon the elevation of their candidate to the Presidency. They have appointed a meeting, to be held in Baltimore next May, for the purpose, as they *pretend*, of *selecting* a suitable candidate; while it is notorious that their candidate is *already* chosen by the *office-holders* and *office-hunters*; and that Martin Van Buren is their candidate. Accordingly, although their Convention, as they call their intended *Caucus*, is, *professedly*, for the purpose of uniting upon some one, after due deliberation and interchanging of sentiments, by men from all parts of the United States, it will be composed of those only who have already made up their minds to support the *heir apparent*. The *Caucus* will therefore meet; and, after going through the farcical forms of a Mock-Convention, they will unanimously recommend the Hon. Martin Van Buren to the support of the People, as the only man who can preserve the *unity* of *the Republican Party*. If any one doubts this, let him look at the character of every meeting that has been held to appoint delegates to the *Caucus*; let him inquire into the political sentiments of the delegates; and if he does not find them *all thorough-going* Van Buren men, pledged to support him, or, at least *not committed*, we will acknowledge that the Magician has lost his wand, and become a plain honest politician.

"In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offences' gilded hands may shove by justice;
And oft 'tis seen, the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law."

Thus has it been under the present Administration of the General Government.

Availing himself of the corruption of human nature, and of the means which his patronage, with its "gilded hand," affords of operating upon that corruption, he has "bought out the law," or, in plain terms, has tempted and seduced many venal men to sustain him in his lawless course.

The offices that were created for the benefit of the country are considered, by the party now in power, as *their* property, and are accordingly distributed for the sole purpose of rewarding or purchasing advocates.

The subordinates following, as is natural, the example of their head, use their patronage, and the influence of their offices, to serve their friends, and fill their own pockets, by peculation and fraud.

The late investigation of the Post-Office Department has developed the most stupendous system of corruption, and disclosed facts, at which even the secure skulkers behind the throne of *the infallible* are aghast.

The Reverend (!!!) Obadiah B. Brown, the Chief Clerk in that Department, has carried on a high hand. His offences are so rank, and so glaring, that even the unblushing Benton has not the effrontery to defend him; but he has been driven to the necessity of resigning, because, to use his own language, "some of the friends of the Administration are desirous that I (he) should do so, after what has been said against me (him) in the Senate."

This is the first bright speck we have seen for some time in that quarter of the horizon. It affords a glimmering of hope, that the cloud which hangs over our country may yet be dissipated before we are whelmed in ruin.

Almost every thing depends upon the firmness and decision of the Whigs in the Senate. They have thus far borne themselves gallantly, and with a patriotic devotion to their country that would have added lustre to a Cicero, or a Cato.

Should the next Senate contain, as some apprehend, a majority in favor of lawless power, we fear that our experiment with free republican institutions will fail, and, thereby, disappoint the sanguine hopes of the friends of Liberty, gratify the wishes of its enemies, and restore those arbitrary principles which pervaded the world before the dawn of the American Revolution.

We cannot, yet, relinquish the hope that there is enough of intelligence among the American People to discern the perils of their condition, and enough of spirit to renounce those who have brought them to the fearful brink.

☞ "*The King's name is a Tower of Strength*"—*and the Executive Patronage* "*is a Tower of Strength.*"—A voice of deep-toned indignation echoes from all the unbought and untramelled presses of the country at the worse than assassin conspiracy on Governor Poindexter. Will it prove harmless to them who are sheltered in the tower of Executive Patronage?

According to the last accounts from Washington, Barry is still at the head of the Post-Office Department. Are the People to be satisfied with the sacrifice of poor Obadiah B. Brown, as the scape-goat to bear the corruptions of that Department? Under any former Administration, public opinion would have enforced *immediate* and *entire* reform. Can public opinion be muzzled and resisted by the rewarding and punishing power of Executive Patronage, operating on and through office-holders and office seekers? Then indeed is the Executive patronage "a Tower of Strength."

☞ The Globe which noticed the resignation of O. B. Brown, as it is called, with an indifference more contemptuous and cutting than positive denunciation, still *uses* that unfortunate *gentleman* in the hostility waged against the Senate by the office-holders. Brown, in a letter published in the Globe, makes grave charges against the Post-Office Committee; on these the stamp of falsehood has been fixed by every member, we believe, of the Committee. We shall see now what the *veracious* Globe will say.

HUGH L. WHITE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We subjoin the correspondence between this gentleman and some of his colleagues, on his becoming a candidate for the next Presidency. In his answer, Judge White accepts the nomination with a delicacy and modesty highly creditable to him. Of his integrity and private worth, we have never doubted. His long, intimate personal friendship for General Jackson has, we believe, made him look with a kindly eye on some of the old Hero's misdoings.—But his course of late in the United States Senate—especially the part he took on Mr. Calhoun's Executive Patronage Bill—has greatly elevated him in our opinion. And, if the contest lie between him and Martin Van Buren, we shall not for a moment hesitate to give Judge white a most decided preference.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register.

WASHINGTON, February 2nd, 1835.

DEAR SIR: We enclose to you, for publication, a correspondence between us and our colleage, Judge White.

The reasons which induced us to address him are disclosed in our letter.

We now think it correct that what we have done upon the subject of the next Presidency should be known to our constituents. Our preference has not been concealed either at home or here. We have believed, and still do, that the people we represent think with us upon this subject, and that we would have been faithless to them and to ourselves, if we had not, in frankness so stated, to all those with whom we have conversed.

While the friends of others were openly and unceasingly pressed their claims, and using every endeavor to put down all opposition, under a pretence that the Republican party must not be divided, we believed that we would be considered as acting with duplicity if we professed a preferrence for our colleague, and at the same time alleged "that he ought not to be named, as he had no chance for success, and that using his name would only distract and divide the party."

We have for some time believed, and still do, that he is the choice of a majority of the republican party, if the great body of the people are permitted, for themselves, to express their opinion.

Any agency we have had in this matter, has been for the purpose of allowing those who have the right to choose to make their choice freely, untrammelled by any contrivance of those who wish to be hereafter provided for. With sincere esteem, we are your obt. serv'ts.

WILLIAM M. INGE,	D. W. DICKINSON,
JOHN BELL,	BALIE PEYTON,
JAMES STANDIFER,	DAVID CROCKETT,
LUKE LEA,	WM. C. DUNLAP,
JOHN B. FORESTER,	SAMUEL BUNCH,
	JOHN BLAIR

F. S. HEISKELL, Esq., Editor Register.

WASHINGTON, December, 20th, 1834.

DEAR SIR: You cannot be unapprised that, for some time past, your name has been frequently mentioned as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Being your colleagues in Congress since the commencement of the present session, we have been repeatedly asked what were the sentiments of our own State upon that subject, and more frequently, what were your own wishes, and what would likely be your course, should public opinion seem to require the use of your name as a candidate; and fears are often expressed that you would not give your consent.

Upon this latter point we are at some loss what answer to give.

It is our wish not to deceive ourselves, or to be the means of deceiving others, we will, therefore, esteem it a favor if you will put us in possession of your wishes and determination.

Very respectfully, sir, Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM M. INGE.	D. W. DICKINSON,
JOHN BELL,	BALIE PEYTON,
JAMES STANDIFER,	DAVID CROCKETT,
LUKE LEA,	WM. C. DUNLAP,
JOHN B. FORESTER,	SAMUEL BUNCH,
	JOHN BLAIR.

The Hon. HUGH L. WHITE.

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: Your note, dated on yesterday, was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past, my name has been occasionally mentioned, in my own State, and elsewhere, for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the public as to render an application to me necessary to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than any of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determinations, I can have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life I have ever knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created, have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the Constitution; and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States, ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is, that in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may loose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used, and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they have my hearty concurrence. I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITE.

The Honorable William M. Inge, Balie Peyton, Jas. Standifer, John Blair, W. C. Dunlap, Samuel Bunch, John Bell, David Crockett, John B. Forester, Luke Lea, and David W. Dickinson, Esquires.

PRINTER TO THE SENATE.

Gales & Season, as was expected, have been elected Printers to the United States Senate—beating General Green and Blair, who were also in nomination. On this subject the fearless Editor of the Telegraph makes the following remarks:

"That our political course, opposed as it has been to both the great political parties, would lead to that result, we have long considered probable. We are therefore not taken by surprise; and, inasmuch as we did not waver in our public duty for fear of personal consequences, we will not forfeit our own self respect so far as to indulge in unavailing regrets or useless repining. For ourselves personally, those who know us best, can bear witness that money has but few attractions; as a means of serving others and defending those great interests which we have ever held paramount, its possession has been the source of the highest gratification. How far our poor services shall hereafter contribute to these ends will depend upon a generous public, who are deeply interested in sustaining one press at the seat of government, which has not quailed and never will quail in the presence of power.

The loss of the printing of the Senate will injure us most by the effect which it necessarily must have on our credit, and we appeal to the justice of those who are indebted to us, to remit by mail the sums due, a moiety of which will enable us to meet all our engagements."

MR. OUTLAW'S SPEECH.

We publish this week the able and eloquent Speech of Mr. Outlaw, on the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Senator Mangum—and we bespeak for it a careful perusal.

We have also published an extract from the powerful argument of John Thompson Brown, in the Virginia Legislature, on Mr. Leigh's election—in which he exposes, with great ability, the tactics of Van Burenism. We learn from the Petersburg papers that the machinery of this system is in operation to defeat Mr. Brown's re-election. Will the Old Dominion sacrifice a high-minded son to the demon of New-York politics?

CAUGHT!

Some time during the last Fall, the Globe published what purported to be an extract of a letter from a Director of the United States Bank, stating that Senator Poindexter had received *extraordinary* accommations from that institution, or, in other words, that he had received a bribe from it. A Committee of the Senate, at the late session, inquired into this matter. They called upon the Secretary of State to know if he could produce any such letter from the files of his Department, and received the following reply:

"I have the honor to inform you that, among the files and records of this office, there is no letter or report from any Director, or from any person who has been a Director of the Bank of the United States, which purports to give any account or statement of the transactions of the Hon. George Poindexter with the Bank of the United States."

Having nailed the foul slander to the wall here, the Committee then called upon the President, to know if he could produce the letter. The President replied, no doubt with reluctance, that "he had received no such letter from any person whatever." So the Globe was fairly "*treed*" in a wilful and malicious falsehood.

☞ Genl. Speight has published a long *vindication* in the columns of the Standard. He spits against the wind, and thus realizes poor Richard's consequences. "Steele," in the Newbern Spectator, *uses* him up.

The Postmaster-General has appointed Dr. Richard C. Mason, of Virginia, the Treasurer and Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, in the room of the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, resigned. We learn from the last Washington papers that Dr. Mason has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Texas.—Emigration to this rich and healthy country is becoming quite an epidemic throughout the country. A Company has been for some time preparing, in Wilmington in this State, to remove thither; and hundreds of families from this and other States are constantly going. Even some of the most wealthy planters of Alabama have emigrated to Texas.

A Hint to North-Carolina.—The Governor of Kentucky has, within the last six months, subscribed on the part of the State, *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars* for Internal Improvements!

The Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, a Jackson paper, having taken occasion to say that, if the Whigs succeeded in their efforts, he should "tremble for the fate of the country," the Louisville Journal remarks: "He may tremble as much as he pleases, but he'll be "*no great shakes!*"

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 11th ultimo, and continued in session five days. Bishop Emory presided over its deliberations. We extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, the following account of its proceedings, and the appointments for this district, which is all that we can make room for:

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

ABRAM PENN, Presiding Elder.

Greensborough—Robert O. Burton.
Guilford—Joshua Leigh, T. M. Sharpe.
Stokes—George W. S. Harper.
Surry—Hilliary H. Tippet.
Wilkes—J. P. Owen.
Iredell—H. Speck.
Rowan—T. Barnum.
Davidson—Samuel Pearce
Randolph—James B. Alford, Wm. W. Albea.
Salisbury and Lexington—Thales McDonald
Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent.

During the session of Conferrence, the anniversaries of its Missionary and Temperance Societies were held—the former on the evening of the 17th, and the latter on the 19th ult. Addresses were delivered before the Missionary Society, by the Rev. Messrs. Doggett, Leigh, and Smith, and a collection, in aid of its beneficent purposes amounting to about $120, was taken up. The Temperance Society was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Bryant and Leigh, both of whom interspersed their remarks with anecdotes, strikingly illustrative of the pernicious and destructive character of the vice of intemperance. The former gentleman was peculiarly happy and forcible, employing satire as well as argument, in vindicating the necessity of concerted action, and in repelling the objections that are usually made by temperate men, who refuse to unite with Temperance Societies.

The pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was occupied thrice each day, and those of some other denominations occasionally, during the session of the Conference; and, on the two Sabbaths which intervened, the Churches of each denomination in this place, (Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Protestant Methodist,) were thrown open to its Ministers. Did we approve of the too common habit of eulogizing the eloquence and ability of Reverend Gentlemen, or did we believe that they are themselves pleased with such complimentary notices, we might specify more than one whose powerful discourses enchained the attention of thronged multitudes. But we forbear. Most of these self-denying laborers in the great work of evangelizing the world, have gone to the respective fields assigned them by the Church, "bearing precious seed"—and, carrying with them, as we doubt not they do, the good wishes and the prayers of all who properly appreciate the arduous character of their duties. We but express the hope, common to all who have enjoyed the benefit of their counsels and exortations, that they may return to their next annual convocation, "bearing their sheaves with them."

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

TEMPERANCE.

During the last session of the British Parliament, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject of drunkenness. Many persons were examined, among others, Lieut Arnold, director of a Registry office, Waping; Captain T. H. Davis, an officer who had served in the West Indies, Canada and Ireland; Hon. Col. Stanhope, an officer filling a high staff appointment in the West Indies; M. L. Este, surgeon, attached to the first regiment of life guards; Dr. R. G. Dodd, practising physician at Chatham; Dr. Cheyne, Physician General to the army in Great Britain and Ireland; Captain Brenton, R. N., and President of a maritime institution; and the Rev. W. Scoresby, so well known in Arctic navigation. We mention these names to show that individuals who had witnessed every vicissitude of climate, were called upon for their evidence.

The committee made a report, which was printed, and one of the remedies proposed is—"the discontinuance of all issues of ardent spirits, (except as medicine, under the direction of medical officers,) to the Army and Navy, on all stations, and to every other body of men employed by or under the control of the Government, and the substitution of other articles of wholesome nutriment and refreshment instead. The abolition of all garrison and barrack canteens at home and abroad, and substituting some other and better mode of filling up the leisure of men confined within military forts and lines; the opinion of most of the military officers examined on this point by your committee being, that the drinking in such canteens is the most fertile source of all the insubordination, crime, and consequent punishment, inflicted on the men."

A writer in the United Service Journal, from which we gather the preceding particulars, cites the practice in the United States Army, and the success which has attended it; and urges that no Englishman will admit that the American army can do what the British cannot. The writer alleges that nine-tenths of the disturbances and mutinies in the British army and navy are attributed to drunkenness.

Many persons, who admit that ardent spirits are not necessary for soldiers, yet contend that they are requisite in the navy, because sailors are exposed to more hardships. This opinion is, however, shown to be erroneous, by the fact that there is at the present moment nearly one thousand sail of American and British merchant ships, sailing to and from all parts of the world, in which no spirits are issued to the men, except for the purpose of medicine.

It must be a proud reflection to every American to perceive that our country, though so young, is held up as a patron to older nations, not in affairs of government merely, but in the matters which tend to the improvement and benefit of mankind. Our merchant vessels, and more especially our packet ships, are every where pointed to as models of symmetry, speed, and workmanship; each new one that is launched appears to be the *ne plus ultra*, and yet the next is prenounced superior, in point of finish and accommodation.

The ingenuity of our countrymen has been exercised in various other respects, and their inventions have received the meed of praise from the scientific and candid of all nations.

By Friday Morning's Mail.

By the Globe of the 5th instant, we learn that the Senate refused to grant the sum of three millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President in case of hostilities with France. This enormous sum was embodied in the General Fortification Bill and passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The grant was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Leigh, and Clay, and rejected by a vote of 29 to 19! The Bill was returned to the House with the disagreement of the Senate, where it was again passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Webster moved that the Senate adhere to its disagreeing vote, which was carried—29 to 17! A Committee of Conference was then appointed on the part of both Houses, which sat until 12 o'clock, P. M. when the session was dissolved by limit of the Constitution. It will be gratifying to the friends of Constitutional Liberty, to know that Judge White voted in every case with the Whigs, in refusing to confide to the hands of Gen. Jackson this enormous sum,—the possession of which, by him, would not leave us long in peace. Mr. Brown, of this State, voted for the grant throughout.

☞ The Massachusetts Legislature have unanimously nominated the Hon. Edward Everett, at present a member of the House of Representatives, as the Whig candidate for Governor, in the room of Mr. Davis, elected to the United States Senate.

[*From the Raleigh Register, of March 10.*]

The Weather.—If Dr. Johnson himself were alive, he could not refrain from talking on this subject. There has been nothing like the cold weather of the present winter, within the memory of that remarkable personage in every community, the "oldest inhabitant." For a fortnight, we have had Snow upon Snow, and the quantity which has fallen during that period exceeds, we believe, the aggregate of the last two or three years. Provisions of almost every kind are scarce and high, and our country friends would find a ready sale for their surplus articles. Wood has sold the past week at $2 50 per common waggon load—a circumstance without parallel in this city.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases, since our last.

By Judge Daniel in the case of Martin vs. Cowles from Surry, favoring the judgement below, and granting a new trial. Also, in the case of Blount and wife vs. Moore, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgement below.

By Chief Justice Ruffin in the case of Williams vs. Somers, rendering judgement for the defendant on the plea and demurrer. Also, in the case of *den ex dem*, Harry, vs. Graham, from Lincoln, affirming the judgement below.

Judge Gaston, of this State, has consented to deliver the annual oration before the American Whig and Cliosophich Societies of the College of New Jersy, on the day preceding the next Commencement of that institution.—*Raleigh Star.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on the 3rd instant, by Lueco Mitchell, Esq., Mr. DANIEL WILLHELM to Miss —— TENNISON.

In this County, on the 26th ultimo, by L. A. Bringle, Esq., Mr. LAWRENCE WALLER to Miss ANNE PARKES.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. John Low, Mr. THOMAS G. HOLDEN to Miss SARAH FERRELL.

In Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the 26th ult., by the Rev. S. C. Watson, Mr. ROBBERT STEWART to Miss JANE KNOX.

In Stokes county, on the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. L. Wilson, Mr. JOHN T. BLACKBURN, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of William Covington, Esq.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 30th of January last, JAMES KINCAID, Sr., aged about 67 years. Mr. K. was a native of Rowan, was a member of the Presbyterian Church for some years previous to his death, and during his whole life supported an irreproachable character. He has left behind him a numerous circle of relations and friends to lament their loss.

In the vicinity of Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. JANE JARMAN, aged 105 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 3rd inst., Mr. WILLIAM WINENS, aged 35 years.

We copy the following tribute to the memory of the late Gen. Wade Hampton from the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope:

"Of the few who have, until a late period, survived the Revolution, none have been more distinguished than the subject of this Obituary, for those extraordinary powers of intellect which give a man pre-eminence over the rest of his species. Gifted by nature with an iron constitution and a mind capable of the most quick and ready comprehensions of whatever was presented to it, he was enabled, in the course of a long and useful life, to amass a fortune larger than any individual in this country, or perhaps in the world, ever did, exclusively from the profits of agricultural labor.

Although economical in his own expenditures, he has been liberal, to the amount of several thousands, in his donations to distressed individuals, as well as to various Religious Institutions.

Of the honorable part which he bore in the Revolutionary struggle, the pages of history bear ample evidence:—and a grateful posterity will yield that tribute to his memory which his gallant services so eminently entitle him."

A Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who can come well recommended, both as to character and qualifications, is desirous of obtaining the situation of a Teacher. He will teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with such English branches as are generally taught in our common schools.

Letters addressed to Præceptor, Salisbury, N. Carolina will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, March 14, 1835. 3t

LINCOLNTON FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Pupils connected with Mrs. HALL'S FEMALE SCHOOL in Lincolnton, will be publicly examined on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of April next. Patrons of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence **on the first Monday in May next.** Miss Marin Douglass, an experienced Music Instructress, will attend entirely to giving instruction on the Piano Forte and Guitar. Parents and Guardians wishing to board young ladies with the Principal, will make application at, or before the Examination. **Terms of Tuition:**

Natural Science and Belles Lettres, per. Ses.	$10
Music, ... do.	20

A moderate extra charge will be made for Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, and Painting. Languages, and Lectures on Chemisty, attended with experiments.

ALEXANDER A. HALL, Principal.

Lincolnton, N. C., March 14, 1835. 3t

RECOMMENDATION.

DANVILLE, (Va.,) February 10, 1835.

WITH pleasure I express, to those who are interested, my opinion of the Musical acquirements of my friend, Miss Maria Douglass. I instructed her for some time: she has since assisted me in my Musical School here; and I do not hesitate to recommend her as being highly qualified to give instruction in Music.

E. SMITH, Teacher
of Music in Danville Union Academy.

☞ POSTPONEMENT!

IN consequence of the late very inclement weather having retarded the progress of training the two nags, the Match Race, for $400, between the celebrated mare Black Dutchess, and the thorough-bred horse Uwharie, is *Postponed* until *Thursday the 7th day of May next*, at which time it will positively take place.

LOST OR STOLEN!

ON Thursday, the 26th of February, **a Negro boy Child,** about 5 years of age, belonging to the estate of Joseph Pearson, dec., disappeared from the plantation known as the Stokes's quarter, in Rowan county, N. C.; dilligent search has been made for it, but no discovery. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will give any information respecting said child. It has a high forehead, flat nose, large eyes rather red, dark complected, talks tolerable plain, and very diffident.

JOHN FORD, Agent.

March 14th, 1835. 1w

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

B. N. C. WARRICK. BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the *Tonsorial* art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac.

Salisbury, February 21, 1835 tf.

SPRING DRY-GOODS.

I. D. DISOSWAY & BROTHERS

ARE now receiving their Supplies of GOODS for the Spring Trade, embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Imported and Domestic DRY-GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

They occupy the four-story Brick Store, **No. 190 Pearl Street,** near Maiden Lane, **New York,** and take this method of acknowledging the liberal share of custom which they have obtained from the South.

I. D. DISOSWAY & BROTHERS, formerly of the firms of Randolphs & Disosways, at New York, and G. P. Disosway, at Petersburg, Virginia, solicit a continuance of the custom of their old firms; and a call, from strangers visiting the city for stocks. Orders punctually supplied.

New York, March 7, 1835. 1m

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public that they have Removed from their Old Stand, **No. 143** Pearl Street, New York,

To No. 51 Cedar, near William St.,

Where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS,

For Sale on liberal terms, and solicit an examination of their Stock from Southern Merchants visiting the city.

☞ Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1835.—14*

Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

(No. 88 Water Street, New York.)

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the *Newest and most Fashionable Styles.*

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years, **in the Wholesale Dry-Goods Business,** have entered into Co-Partnership, for the prosecution of the same business, under the firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At **No. 234** *Pearl Street, corner of Burlin Slip,*

NEW-YORK.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging, together with the first floor and Cellar, the spacious Lofts of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods,

Comprising an Assortment which will probably not be surpassed by any in the City;

They, therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Stock of Goods; and they venture to assure them that the prices at which they sell Goods, taken in consideration with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK.
GILBERT BATES.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

State of North Carolina:

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,

FEBRUARY TERM 1835.

William Hall vs. Silas Rice. } Original Attachment levied on 250 Acres of Land, more or less.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion of the Plaintiff, by his Attorney, Ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the Defendant be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land shall not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

JOHN GILES, Clerk.

March 14, 1835. 6t Pr. fee $2 16.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ON the Wateree River, ten miles below Camden, South Carolina, containing upwards of

1000 Acres OF *SWAMP LANDS,*

Nearly every Acre of which is susceptible of cultivation: Three Hundred Acres are cleared. Attached to the above, is also about

1000 Acres of Pine Land.

ON the premises, in a healthy situation, are all the buildings necessary to a plantation of the size. And at a convenient distance, on a high healthy situation, is a commodious, comfortable Sand-Hill Residence.

ALSO—HOUSES AND LOTS

In the Town of Camden, several of which are very desirable situations for business.

—ALSO—

Three or Four Tracts of Pine Land,

Within five or six miles of the Town of Camden.

Terms, for any of the above property, shall be made as accommodating as purchasers could desire.

WM. O. NIXON

Camden, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 3t

Poetic Recess

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

[BY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

Is there, when the winds are singing
In the happy summer time—
When the raptured air is ringing
With earth's music, heavenward springing,
Forest chirp and village chime!—
Is there, of the sounds that float
Minglingly, a single note
Half so sweet, and clear, and wild,
As the laughter of a child?

Listen! and be now delighted;
Morn hath touched her golden strings,
Earth and sky their vows have plighted,
Life and light are reunited,
Amid countless carollings:
Yet, delicious as they are,
There's a sound that's sweeter far—
One that makes the heart rejoice
More than all—the human voice!

Organ finer, deeper, clearer,
Though it be a stranger's tone,
Than the winds or waters dearer,
More enchanting to the hearer,
For it answereth his own.
But, of all its witching words,
Sweeter than the songs of birds,
Those are sweetest, bubbling wild
Though the laughter of a child.

Harmonies from time-touched towers,
Haunted strains from rivulets,
Hum of bees among the flowers,
Rustling leaves and silver showers;—
These, ere long, the ear forgets;
But in mine there is a sound
Ringing on the whole year round—
Heart-deep laughter that I heard
Ere my child could speak a word.

Ah! 'twas heard by ear far purer,
Fondlier formed to catch the strain—
Ear of one whose love is surer—
Hers, the mother, the endurer
Of the deepest shafts of pain;
Hers the deepest bliss, to treasure
Memories of that cry of pleasure;
Hers to hoard, lifetime after,
Echoes of that infant laughter.

Yes, a mother's large affection
Hears, with a mysterious sense—
Breathings that evade detection,
Whisper faint, and fine inflexion,
Thrill in her with power intense.
Childhood's honied tones untaught
Hiveth she in loving thought—
Tones that never thence depart,
For she listens—with her heart.

VARIETY.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Among the many magnificent passages with which Mr. Adams' Eulogy of Lafayette abounds, one of the most touching to an American, is that where the writer comments upon the reply to Congress. When the American Revolution so happily terminated, and Lafayette was about to return to his country, the thanks of Congress were addressed to him by Mr. Jay. His reply, which was given with much emotion, furnishes Mr. Adams with the following extract, upon which the eulogist comments with the most eloquent and fervent patriotism.

"May this immense Temple of Freedom," said Lafayette, "ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! And may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their Government, and, for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders."

Fellow Citizens! Ages have passed away since these words were spoken; but ages are the years of the existence of nations. The founders of this immense Temple of Freedom have all departed, save here and there a solitary exception, and they, even while I speak, at the point of taking wing.—The prayer of Lafayette is not yet consummated. Ages upon ages are still to pass away before it can have its full accomplishment; his spirit, hovering over our hearts, in more than mortal echoes, stalks around these walls. It repeats the prayer which from his lips fifty years ago was at once a parting blessing and a prophecy; for, were it possible for the whole human race, now breathing the breath of life, to be assembled within this Hall, your orator would, in your name and in that of your constituents, appeal to them to testify for your fathers of the past generation that, so far as has depended upon them, the blessing of Lafayette has been prophecy. Yes! this immense Temple of Freedom still stands a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind. Yes! with the smiles of a benignant Providence, that splendor and prosperity of these happy United States have illustrated the blessings of the Government, and, we may humbly hope, rejoiced the departed souls of its founders. For the past, you and your fathers have been responsible. The charge of the future devolves upon you and your children. The vestal fire of freedom is in your custody. May the souls of its departed founders never be called to witness its extinction by neglect, nor a soil upon the purity of its keepers!—*American Daily Advertiser.*

AN UNUSUAL SCENE.

Mr. Brooks of the Portland Advertiser has given an admirable description of the scene presented, by the assembling in the United States Senate, of Clay, Jackson, Adams, Calhoun, &c., &c., almost in personal contact, while waiting the delivery of the eulogium upon La Fayette.

"The spectacle, to witness which I have said that I deprived myself of the pleasure of hearing the eulogy, as it cannot be printed, of course cannot well be described on paper. A painter alone could do it justice; and the most eminent of painters could do it but faint justice. I felt a curiosity to witness the assembling and the meeting of all the very prominent men of the nation in a single room, where there could be but little dodging. I went into the Senate chamber at 12 o'clock, when the Senate met; not six spectators were present, and, of course there was but little noise, such as comes from the bustle of a multitude. And soon after, when the Journal was read, out went the Committee of Arrangements in behalf of the Senate, headed by Mr. Clay—and immediately after, under this escort, came in General Jackson, then the whole Cabinet, then Mr. J. Q. Adams, and the Committee of Arrangements in the House—all seating themselves in the narrow area of the chamber, between the Senators' seats, and just under the Clerk's desk.

"Here was the spectacle I desired to see. On the right was Jackson, then, in the same row, in regular order, Forsyth, the Secretary of State, Woodbury of the Treasury, Dickerson of the Navy, Cass of the War, Barry of the P. Office Department, and Butler, the Attorney General. Fronting these, on the extreme left, was J. Q. Adams, the Ex-President, then the Committee of Arrangements for the House, then Henry Clay, with his feet quite touching Gen. Jackson's, directly in his front, then Hugh L. White, then Daniel Webster, then John C. Calhoun, and then James Buchanan. Here is an Ex-President, who had defended Jackson in the most doubtful hours of his life, probably a man of more varied acquirements than any other man in this country, the model of the intense and devoted scholar, now within a very few feet of the man who had rivalled him in popularity before the people, and with whom, now, on account of political conflicts, he was not even on speaking terms. Here was Henry Clay, fronting the man whose measures he had so often reprobated, with a countenance more expressive than ever—his lip curling in pride, as it were, his brow elevated, his face glowing with satisfaction that seemed to say, "I might have had your place if I would have used your means to win it." Then there was White, with his patriarchal look, in the Chair between Clay and Webster—then Daniel Webster himself, the illustrious expounder of the Constitution, who, as an Orator and a Statesman, will go down to posterity with a fame more dazzling than any other American—the Edmund Burke of his country, whose efforts the coming student will read with the same glow of enthusiasm that we now read Cicero and Demosthenes—then John C. Calhoun, the brilliant thinker, the dazzling statesman, the patriot, full of thought, with which, if I may be allowed the expression, he ever seems to be boiling over, a man who strikes off axioms in sentences, and who will say more in an hour than any other man in this country can say in three hours—and last of all, in the line, came Mr. Buchanan, the famous witness between Jackson and Clay, whose story, I dare say, your readers will remember.

"Evidently, nearly all were embarrassed. As Jackson came in, he bowed to the Senate, and such Senators as were on speaking terms with him returned the salutation,—but there was no response, dexter. Here was the old Lion himself, with his brustling grey hairs, in the very Chamber of the body whom he has denounced in his Protest. The old gentleman was not easy. Now his eyes were upon the empty gallaries, and anon he would be I venture to say, from Mr. Clay, Calhoun and Poinsett talking to Forsyth. King of Alabama came to his relief; and Judge White gave him a whisper. Clay sat in front playing with his cloak,—and in the midst of all his grave-like silence, for grave-like it had become, as if to ridiclue the very gravity of the scene, sent the messenger boy, "Grafton" to bring him a pinch of snuff from the box of Senator Prentiss, from whom he draws liberally for this favor. Webster was on socially good terms with all, and therefore, unembarrassed.—Calhoun talked to Buchanan with all his might. Poindexter, who probably has warmer friends and bitterer enemies than any other man in the Senate, sat near, looking unutterable things. John Q. Adams had on his solemn, decisive, and somewhat obstinate face, and Forsyth his mingled look of pleasantry and scorn. Benton, the great architect of mischief, was busy writing in the distance. And, over all, in the Vice President's Chair, was the little magician himself, with that everlasting smirk of his mouth—now more strongly marked than ever—having on his easy and happy self-satisfied look, as if he were but a spectator in this extraordinary assemblage of so many opposite characters in one room, all crowded in the small area of the Senate Chamber! I am no phrenologist. If I were, I think I could have seen more in the spectacle, but I do profess to believe something in Physiognomy, and I never before saw more powerful illustrations of the force of character as displayed in men's faces, thus having the opportunity of making immediate comparisons and seeing so many remarkable men, all of them under some degree of restraint. How many were the thoughts that ran through all their minds! How many different careers each man had run to stand in his present position! How opposite were they all in their characters! For over twenty minutes the spectacle was seen, and all this time, an extraordinary silence; but when it was over, I had just began to see what was to be seen."

CORRESPONDENCE, "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL."

A young lady, beautiful, amiable, and accomplished, entered into a certain state with a gentleman for better and for worse, and a few weeks afterwards wrote the following to a friend, to tell her that matters had turned out *all* worse and no better; but, as the brute of a husband ranked jealousy amongst his crimes, and *would see all* his wife's letters, a previously concerted plan was adopted:

"I cannot be satisfied, my dear friend, blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever beat in unison with mine, the various sensations which now swell, with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, my almost bursting heart; I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men! I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us; my husband is both in person and manners far from being ugly, cross, old, disagreeable and jealous; monsters who think, by confining, to secure a wife it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend and not, as some have done, as a plaything, or menial slave, the woman of his choice. Neither party invariably should always obey implicitly, he says, but each yield to the other by turns. An ancient maiden aunt near seventy, a cheerful, venerable and pleasant old lady, lives in the house with us, she is the delight of both old and young, she is civil indeed to all the neighborhood around, generous, and charitable to the poor, I am sure my husband likes nothing more than he does me. And he flatters me more than the glass, and his strong intoxication (for so I must call the excess of his love) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object, and wish I was more deserving of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word, and conclude, to crown the whole,—my former lover is now my indulgent husband, my fondness is returned, and I might have had a price without the felicity I find in him whom I shall only cease to love when I cease to live."

By missing the second and every alternate line, the real meaning of the letter will be discovered.

Dreadful Cold Weather at Downingville.—We understand, by a communication from Mr. Joshua Downing, a brother of our old friend the Major, that the weather, during the first week in January, was "deeputly" cold at Downingville. Indeed, he says that "all the mass was touched," and that it would have been a great deal colder if the *thermometer had only been longer.*—*N. Y. Courier.*

Remorse.—Let the virtuous remember, amidst their affliction, that though the heart of a good man may bleed even to death, it will never feel a torment equal to the rendings of remorse.—*Man of the world.*

Out Door People.—Dr. Morse, in one of the early editions of his Geography, speaking of the city of Albany, says, "The place contains two thousand houses, and ten thousand inhabitants, *all* with their *gable ends* to the street."

Interesting.—There has, for sometime past, existed among some of our brother Editors, an interesting argument as to the manner in which very tall persons have contrived to dispose of their extremities, this cold weather. One is at a loss to know what they do with their *feet* when they lie down, and another thinks that their *heads* must suffer greatly when they stand up, from the intense cold of the atmosphere *so high up.* The difficulty respecting the disposal of their feet has, however, been finally settled by the Editor of the Louisville Journal, who says that *they shut up like a jack knife*, when they lie down. And, as to their *head*, *we* presume they tuck them under their arms when they *stand up*, and thus escape the atmosphere above.

A Truth.—Mrs. Hale never penned a truer sentence than the following:—"Real and pure affection is always quiet and delicate in its attentions; and no man of refinement can long love a wife whose demonstrations of attachment are obtrusive and importunate."

VALUABLE LANDS
In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next*, (it being the week of Anson County Court,) the following TRACTS OF LAND

ONE TRACT,
Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,
CONTAINING 35 ACRES,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **26 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 200 Acres,

Known as the Roe Tract. This is good for all descriptions of grain, and well improved.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

One Tract, Containing 145 Acres,

Known as the John Holly Land, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Archibald Laney; this is second rate Land.

A Credit of Nine Months will be given.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Wadesboro', Feb. 21, 1835. (5t) Trustee.

Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

HIS Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian Printing-Office, where he is prepared to make, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of Vehicles, from a stage-coach down to a wheel-barrow.

☞ A large stock of ready-made Work always kept on hand, for sale as cheap as any.

REPAIRING in all its branches will also be promptly attended to, and executed in the very best style of durability and neatness.

Jan. 17, 1835.—tf J. W. RAINEY.

78 Negroes
AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY Decree of the Court of Chancery for Cheraw District, (South Carolina,) in the case of C. D. Wallace vs. E. A. Ellerbe and M. A. Ellerbe, I will Sell, at the Market in the Town of Cheraw, *on Monday, the 30th day of March next*,

Seventy-Eight

LIKELY NEGROES,

Belonging to the Estate of Thomas F. Ellerbe, deceased. Purchasers will be required to pay five per cent. in cash, and to give bond mortgage and personal security for the balance, which will be payable in three equal annual installments, with interest annually from the day of Sale; and to pay for conveyances.

GEORGE W. DARGAN, C. E. C. D.
Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 4t

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.
THIRD CLASS FOR 1835.
To be Drawn at Newbern,
On Friday, the 27th day of March, 1835,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$7,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		7,000 DOLLARS	is	$7,000
1	" of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1	" of	2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
12	" of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	12,000
15	" of	500 DOLLARS	is	7,500
10	" of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
13	" of	200 DOLLARS	is	2,600
50	" of	100 DOLLARS	is	5,000
102	" of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,100
136	" of	30 DOLLARS	is	4,080
205	" of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,100
308	" of	15 DOLLARS	is	4,620
6,000	" of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000	" of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000	" of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,854 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
Stevenson & Points's Office,
(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.
March 7, 1835. td

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

The Thorough-bred Young Horse
WHITE-STREAK,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at $10 the Season, $15 to Insure, and $5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence *on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.*

PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chesnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. grandam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonia. Lafayett's dam by the celebrated horse Dungannon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare.

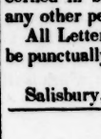
WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at $4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high.

HORACE A. BURTON.
February 28, 1835. tf

LAND FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for Sale
200 Acres of Land
in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan Co. Among other advantages which it has, it is well supplied with good water, and is convenient to several never-failing Mills. For further particulars apply to William F. Kelly, at Mocksville.

E. M. KELLY.

Mansion Hotel,

Situated at the **North Corner** of the Courthouse,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

To Travellers.

☞ The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.
Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal anti-dote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN having a very large supply of

Job Type, Cuts, &c.,

Every description of Printing will be done in the neatest possible style, and on the most moderate terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

Salisbury, February 28, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....March ,11 1835.

	Crats.		Crats.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	35 a 40
Butter,	12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40 a 45	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	.550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE....March 3.

Bacon,	8½ a 9	Iron,	4 a 4½
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	30 a 32
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	14
Cotton,	14 a 14½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	.125 a 130	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	5 a 525	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....March 5.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Meal, (scarce,)	87½ a 00
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	30 a 35
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	6½ a 0
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	68 a 75
Cotton, new,	14 a 16½	Rice,	.400 a 500
Corn,	65 a 75	Salt, in sacks,	.275
Feathers,	25 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	.145 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 11
Flour, super.,	.600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	.750 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	4½ a 5	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	.125 a 150
Mackerel,	.650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....February 26.

Bacon,	10 a 14	Lard,	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	.650 a 900
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	.250 a 275
Butter,	15 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	13 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	90 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 16	Tallow,	12½ a 15
Flour,	.750 a 800	Teas,	.125 a 150
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) February 28.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	.900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	15 a 16½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	.100 a 125